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Synthesis and characterization of functional nanocontainers for active corrosion protection

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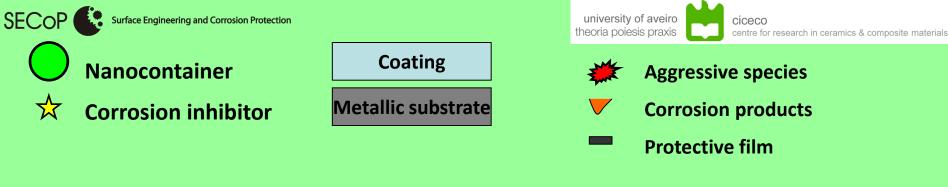


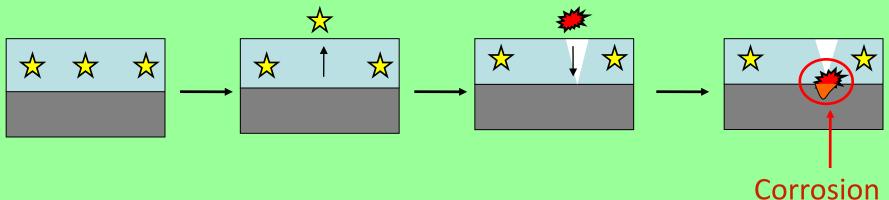
1. Introduction

Direct incorporation of corrosion inhibitors in coating formulations can lead to several problems:

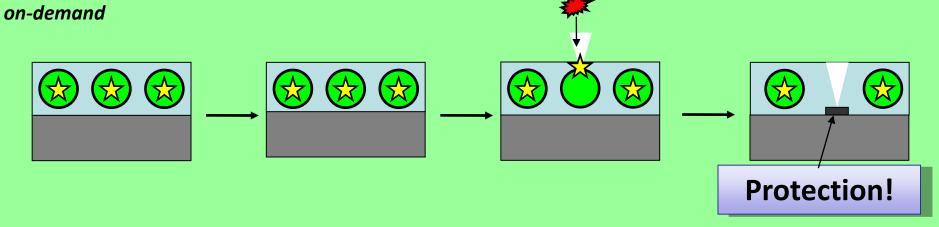
- -detrimental interaction between inhibitors and coating matrix (technical)
- -constant/spontaneous leaching of inhibitors into the environment (environmental and economical)

Limitation of the coating protective action in time and magnitude





Solution Encapsulation/intercalation of corrosion inhibitors in nanocontainers capable of release-







Micro/nanocontainer + Corrosion inhibitor >= Chromates

Inert, hosting structures
Release mechanisms

Active protection

Low toxicity

Types of containers:

-inorganic, organic, hybrid

Release mechanisms:

- -mechanical impact
- -pH -H₂O
- -presence of aggressive species (e.g. chlorides)

Potential advantages related to this strategy:

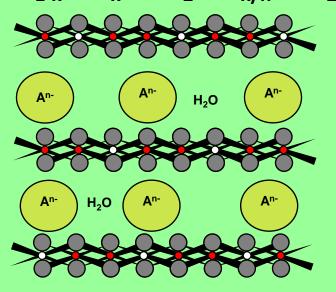
- improvement of coating integrity
- smaller amounts of inhibitor required
- development of new value-added products
- comply with environmental law regulations





Layered double hydroxides (LDHs)

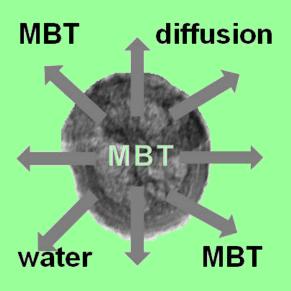
$[M^{2+}_{1-x}M^{3+}_{x}(OH)_{2}]A^{n-}_{x/n}\cdot mH_{2}O$



Applications:

Sorbents, Drug-delivery systems, Polymer stabilizers, Heterogeneous catalysis

Silica nanocapsules (SiO₂)

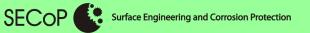


Applications:

Drug-delivery systems

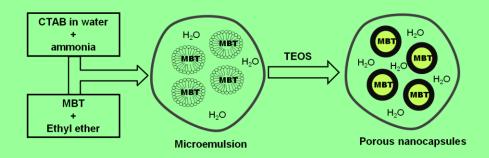
Transport carriers

Nano-reactors



2. Experimental

- Synthesis of LDHs
- -methodologies applied: ion-exchange, calcination-rehydration
- -corrosion inhibitors intercalated: MoO₄²⁻, VO₃⁻, MBT
- Synthesis of SiO₂
- -oil-in-water microemulsion
- -corrosion inhibitor: MBT



Structural/morphological characterization

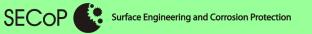
XRD, SEM, TEM

Release studies

HLPC

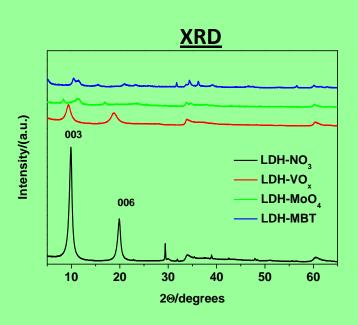
Corrosion studies

EIS

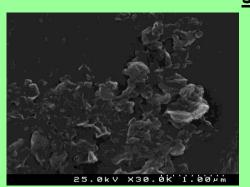


3. Struture and morphology

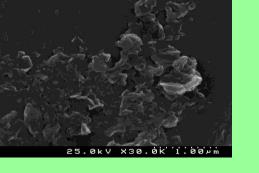
LDHs

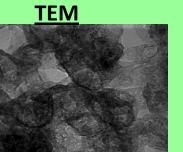


Peak positions at low angles: information on the gallery height (anion size and orientation)

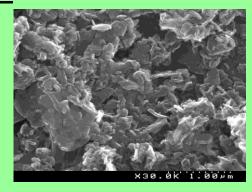


LDH-NO₃





SEM

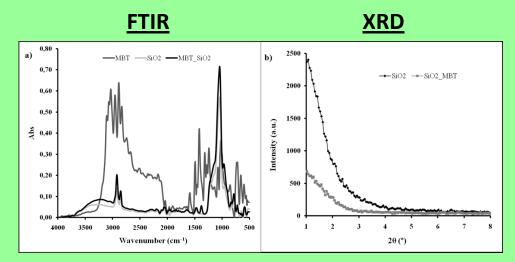


LDH-VO,

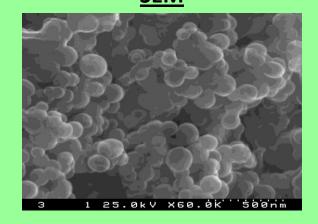
- Plate-like morphology
- LDH particles: 200-400 nm diameter and 20-40 nm height



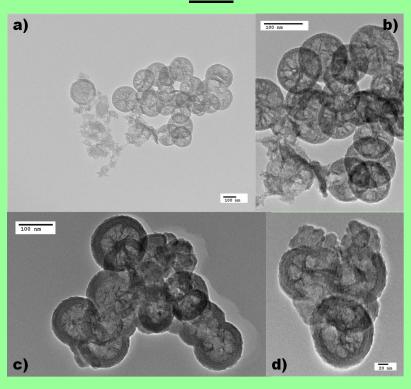
SiO₂



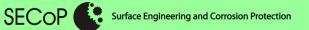
<u>SEM</u>



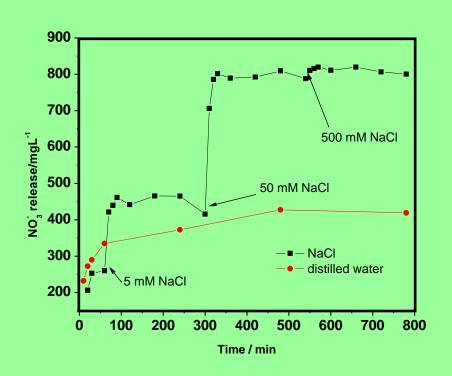
TEM

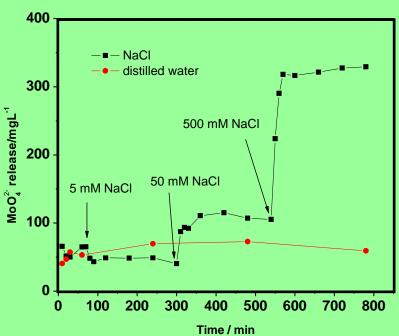


- Porous, spherical particles150 nm diameter
- Different core/shell porosities

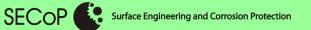


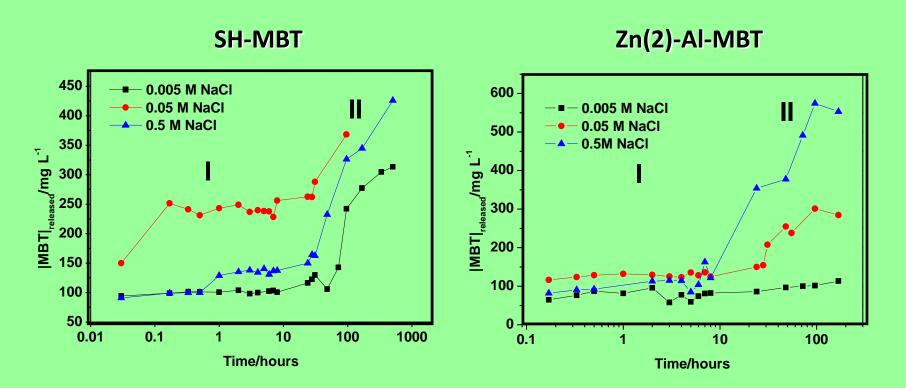
4. Release studies-LDHs





•The release of NO₃⁻ and MoO₄²⁻ anions is triggered by the presence of chloride anions



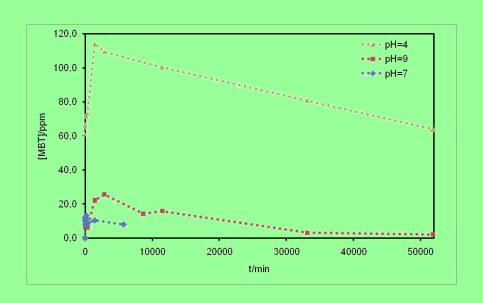


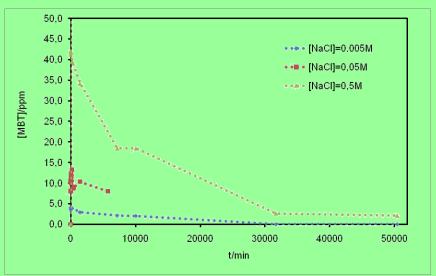
- Two release profiles are observed: short (1-2h) and long timescales (>100 h)
 - Profile at short timescales is not sensitive to the concentration of Cl-





4. Release studies-SiO₂

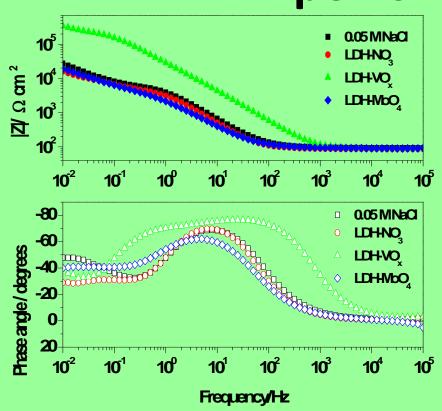


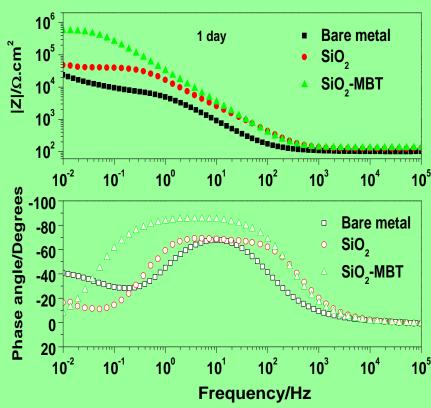


•MBT released preferentially in concentrated NaCl solutions and acidic conditions

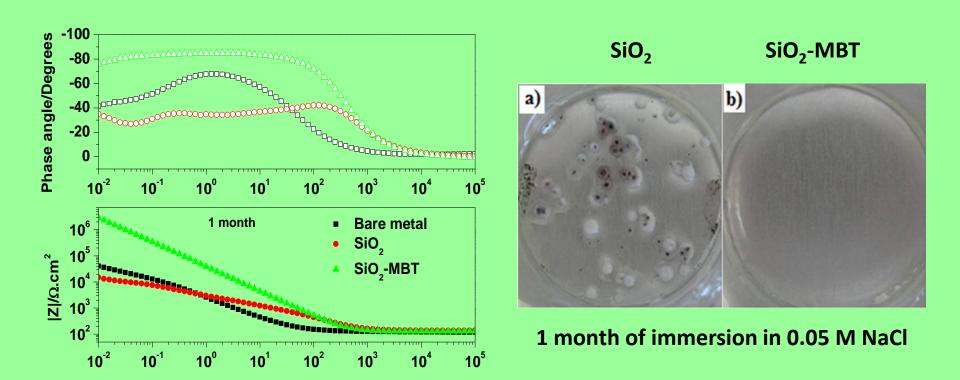


5. Assessment of anticorrosion performance-EIS

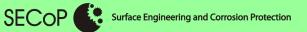




•EIS spectra for bare AA2024 after 1 day of immersion in 0.05 M NaCl

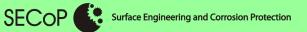


•The presence of inhibitor determines the (active) protection of the metal substrate



Concluding Remarks

- LDH nanocontainers and SiO₂ nanocapsules were synthesized and corrosion inhibitors successfully intercalated/ encapsulated
- Release studies showed that the optimal conditions for the release of corrosion inhibitors are
 -LDHs (NaCl) -SiO₂ (pH and NaCl)
- The anticorrosion activity in solution depends on the strength of the inhibitor



Future perspectives

- Incorporation of corrosion inhibitor/nanocontainer 'pigments' in coating formulations from aeronautical, automotive and maritime industry
 - -dispersion optimization via surface modification
 - -assessment of the protection performance of the coatings
- Optimization of the nanocontainers for specific applications
 - -action on the release response
 - -screening of inhibitors, combination of inhibitors displaying synergistic effects



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